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INDUSTRIAL PICTURE BRIGHTENS

British Govt's Policy Showing Results



Sir Edwin Noel Plowden, who is Britain's No. 1 economic planner.

Freedom Of Speech & Press For Indians

New Delhi, Apr. 30.
The Constitutional Assembly today approved clauses in the proposed Indian Union constitution guaranteeing equality of opportunity and freedom of speech and press for all citizens. It also adopted a clause forbidding the new Indian Union to grant titles and honours to any person or to any office or position. The Home Minister, Vallabhbhai Patel, said the clause would not affect such popular titles as Mahatma (Saint) for Mohandas K. Gandhi and Quadeem for the Moslem leader, Mohammed Ali Jinnah.
The Viceroy, Viscount Mountbatten, returned to New Delhi today from a two-day tour of the frontier. Lady Mountbatten remained in the north to tour some of the riot-damaged areas of the frontier and the Punjab.
JINNAH'S WARNING
Mr. Jinnah warned the British Government in a statement to the press, that if it agreed to the Hindu demand to divide the heavily Moslem-populated provinces of Bengal and Punjab, "all the other provinces will have to be cut up in a similar way."
Mr. Jinnah said that if Hindus in the two Moslem majority provinces did not wish to live under Moslem rule, they would be at liberty to migrate to Hindu provinces.
"Sooner or later, an exchange of populations will have to take place," Mr. Jinnah said. He also asked that the Indian Army be divided into Hindustan and Pakistan armies before the British left India in June, 1948, and said the two states should be "absolutely free, independent and sovereign."—United Press.

A high government source said on Wednesday that Britain's economic planners might decide to risk part of her planned 15,000,000 ton coal reserve earmarked for next winter in a bid to boost her export programme.

Achievement of greater industrial output and consequently a bigger export volume the source added would rule out any need for a new American loan.
The informant then emphasized quickly that the "mood of the British Cabinet at present is hard against asking the United States for a new loan."
That mood he went on to say was underlined by definite prospects that the country would achieve a higher level of industrial production this summer than was thought possible.

RECOVERY FACTORS
These factors had improved Britain's recovery prospects:
1. Coal output was rising.
2. Labour recruitment for the coal-mines had exceeded all expectations and the present rate of increase—about 1,000 weekly—was expected soon to raise the total number of miners from the planned ceiling of 586,000 to more than 710,000.
3. Among the recruits a large number of trained examiners were returning to the industry—and this would enable more new coal faces to be opened up.
4. Conversion of 1,700 major industrial plants from coal to diesel oil consumption was expected to save the country more than 6,000,000 tons of coal over a 12-month period.
The conversion programme has been speeded up and is expected to be completed by early 1948. As crude oil supplies were obtained from soft currency countries no drain on Britain's dollar resource was taking place.

MORE COAL LIKELY
The source said that accordingly Cabinet planners were discussing the advisability of increasing their originally planned coal allocation to industry from 45 percent of requirements to between 55 and 60 percent of requirements.
These allocations would be made in the five months ending October 30. He added: "such a policy would of course imply risking part of our planned 15,000,000 tons winter reserve. But with the improvement in general conditions the planning chiefs may decide they would be justified in taking a bolder course during the summer and winter by giving industry as much of its requirements as possible, so helping production and exports."—Associated Press.

Now The Fat's In The Fire

London, Apr. 30.
Lt-Cdr the Hon Lancelot Joynson-Hicks (Cons) complained in the Commons today that the standard of cooking fat rationed to British housewives was apt to "turn blue and explode" in the frying pan.
The Food Minister, Mr John Strachey, admitted the fat had a tendency to spit in the pan. He said it was made of soft vegetable oil, palm kernel oil and whale oil. It was the palm kernel oil that sometimes made it spit, he said.
"This is most unmannerly conduct on the part of standard cooking fat," said the Hon Joynson-Hicks. "Will the Minister try to improve it so it does not spit in the pan?"
Mr Strachey did not reply.—United Press.

India Wants Jews To Take Part In Palestine Discussions

Flushing Meadows, Apr. 30.
India today appealed for Jewish participation in the United Nations Special General Assembly's consideration of the Palestine problem.
Immediately the General Assembly's Steering Committee resumed discussion of the agenda today, the Indian delegate, Asaf Ali, said: "Today and yesterday we have been playing Hamlet without a Prince of Denmark. Where are the people whose actual rights we have to consider? Where are the representatives of the Jewish people who are so interested in this problem? We find neither of them here. We have received certain communications from the latter, but unfortunately they seem to conflict with one another."
Mr Ali said that he wished to correct the assumption by the press that as a result of his remarks yesterday he "taunted" the British delegate, Sir Alexander Cadogan. "I never approach these serious questions, these great matters, in a spirit of sarcasm or taunt."
He said that Britain "very courageously" took over the mandate in 1923.
"The question we have gathered here to consider is of the utmost importance," he continued. "It is not merely a question of Palestine. It is not merely a question of the followers of Israel. It is a question fundamentally of human rights and international security and peace."
Mr Ali congratulated the Arab states on the ability with which they had put their case.
Jews in India had never suffered, he said. "My country has looked upon them as a people who should be respected. There is a large number of people living in Afghanistan, in the Northwest Frontier Province and in Kashmir all of whom claim descent from Israel. They constitute a very large body of people, something I should think between 20 and 30 million people."
He reiterated the appeal for Jewish representation and added an appeal to Arabs not to be too impatient in wishing to discuss the merits of their case at this stage and to allow the committee to proceed with its work.
The spokesman of the Indian delegation told Reuters that Mr Ali's appeal to Arabs not to be impatient was not intended as a request to them to drop their present demand for discussion of Palestine independence and termination of the British mandate. He merely wished to stress that it was undesirable to discuss the merits now, especially when the Jewish people were unrepresented.
Sweden's delegate, Mr. Herman Eriksson, said: "There is need for a thorough analysis before passing judgment on the problem. There have been many investigations of Palestine, but never an impartial international commission. We cannot hope to have discussion at present with any useful results. For these reasons, I cannot support the inclusion of the Arabs' item on the agenda."
Dr Neflati Ponce (Ecuador) also opposed the Arab demand for full discussion on the declaration of independence but supported the Jewish plan for representation in the General Assembly's consideration.
The Czechoslovak delegate, Dr Jan Papanek, said that he favoured a full discussion on the future of Palestine, but could not support the Arab proposal in its present form. He favoured Jewish participation in the discussion.
Informed observers believe that in the present lineup of voting the Arab proposal is likely to receive the maximum of four in favour, six against and four abstentions, though last-minute surprises are possible.
The British delegate, Sir Alexander Cadogan, opposing the Arab demand, pointed out that the British proposal for the appointment of a committee was already endorsed by the Steering Committee. He added: "I doubt whether it is possible for the same committee to endorse the Arab proposal. These items are really alternatives and the committee must choose one or the other. It cannot logically adopt both. Our proposal excludes no solution whatever. It is a much broader proposal than Egypt's and provides for a more workable procedure."
If a commission of inquiry found independence desirable for the well-being of Palestine, it was free to make the findings in that sense. Sir Alexander refuted the remarks about trying to dictate to the General Assembly and added: "No one can dictate to the General Assembly."
He said that he would like to assure the Indian delegate that he had never had the impression that the Indian delegate was employing any taunts in his speech yesterday; on the contrary, the Indian Ambassador had spoken with "his customary courtesy."
CHINESE ATTITUDE
When the Steering Committee resumed, China's delegate, Dr Quo Tai-chi, said that he could not vote for the Arab proposal, as it was necessary to have more facts before making a decision.
Mr Khoury, of Syria, thanked the Indian delegate for his analysis of the present position and said that he was "happy to know that Mr Ali's words carried the backing of 400 million people."
He then emphasised that Arabs were not trying to force the General Assembly to take a decision on the future of Palestine, as it was not within the Assembly's jurisdiction. "The General Assembly is entitled to make recommendations and nothing more. Our request is that the recommendation to Britain will be directed towards termination of the mandate and recognition of Palestine's independence."
He concluded that Arabs had not fixed the date for termination of the mandate, which they left to the September Assembly to decide.
The Syrian delegate said: "We are asked to have patience. But, meanwhile, Zionists are forcing immigration until they get a majority. The position of the United States is well known. They also are exerting pressure on Great Britain to allow more immigrants so as to create Jewish domination in Palestine." He added: "If immigration is stopped, we have no objection to being patient. But at present patience is harmful to the Arab cause."
Mr Khoury declared that the question of displaced persons was separate and it was the responsibility of other nations to find homes for them.
The Iraq delegate, Dr Fadil Jamali, began a bitter attack against Zionism which, he said, was "poisoning the atmosphere in Palestine," when the Chairman called him to order. The Steering Committee then adjourned.—Reuters.

France To Stage Her Biggest May Day Demonstrations

Paris, Apr. 30.
French labour tomorrow will demonstrate its strength—paralysing the nation—in the greatest May Day worker demonstration since liberation.
Normal business and industrial activities will come to a halt as millions of organised workers will participate in the parades and demonstrations in Paris and 140 other French communities. The day's activities were being organised by the powerful Communist-dominated French Confederation of Labour—CGT.
In Frankfurt, speakers were coming from the Russian zone for the celebration. The Military Government issued orders that the celebration was to be left alone.—United Press.

BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Donations Received

Already acknowledged (per H.K. Telegraph)	\$170,071.00
Local Staff, Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	200.00
Dr Lee Shui Koo	100.00
Charles Mar Fan	20.00
Mr and Mrs V. A. Billon	50.00
Cafe de Chine Dance Band	100.00
Staff and Pupils Government Vernacular P. M. School for Girls	370.00
Mr and Mrs B. J. Souza and daughter (in memory of the late Mrs Rosalina Gomes)	10.00
Fancy Bazaar Silk Store	100.00
Anon	25.00
Armheim Schubert, Shamoon	50.00
T. P. Jackson, Shamoon	100.00
E. Karpushova (Excella) Officers and Crew s.s. Ping Wo	100.00
E. Mauricio	20.00
Kwa ng Tung Provincial	300.00
Staff and Pupils of C.M.S. Heep Yunn School	300.00
From Gymn in memory of Theo	500.00
Anon	10.00
Total	\$400-0-0 and \$181,710.00

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgment their names in Block Letters.

GLASGOW, LONDON STRIKES LIKELY TO END SOON

London, Apr. 30.
There were firm indications tonight that the strike of 3,800 Glasgow dock workers, with which 9,400 London dockers joined in sympathy, will be over in the next day or two.

After a protracted meeting today, union leaders in Glasgow agreed to recommend acceptance of the proposals put forward by the Labour Minister, Mr George Isaacs, that the men should resume work immediately so that an inquiry can be started into the redundancy of 500 dock workers, over whom the strike started more than five weeks ago.
A mass meeting of the Glasgow strikers is being arranged as soon as possible, and it is believed that they will accept the Minister's recommendations.
It is expected that the London unions concerned will automatically follow the Scottish lead.—Reuters.

VOTE TO RESUME
London, Apr. 30.
One thousand of more than 6,000 London dock strikers voted unanimously today to resume work tomorrow.
It appeared that the remainder, along with several thousand Glasgow dock strikers, also would decide to return to work within the next 24 hours.
The thousand who voted today to return were members of the giant Transport and General Workers' Union, which from the start had advised its members not to strike.
After an all-day meeting the general executive of the Scottish Transport and General Workers' Union agreed to recommend to 3,800 striking Glasgow dock workers that they accept Labour Minister George Isaacs' proposal for settlement of the Glasgow dispute and return tomorrow.
The strikers will vote on the recommendation tomorrow. They struck five weeks ago in protest against the dismissal of 500 Glasgow dock hands.—United Press.

REDS BACK STRIKERS
Paris, Apr. 30.
The French Communist Party today threw its full weight behind the

Less Scotch Whisky For Britons

London, Apr. 30.
Britons will get drier than ever tomorrow when more Scotch Whisky is taken off home sale to go in search of hard currency.
The actual reduction puts the domestic supply at one-quarter of the amount distributed in 1933 or about one-half of the present allocation.—Reuters.

EDITORIAL

Hongkong's Radio

TWO events are happening this week which can be expected to have some effect on future broadcasting in Hongkong. One is the arrival of Mr Keith Hardy from the BBC to assume the duties of Broadcasting Secretary to ZBW, the other, the opening of ZBW Sunday transmissions at 11.30 in the morning. Mr Hardy's appointment immediately opens up prospects of new programme policies both for ZBW and ZEK. Although Mr Hardy has been with the BBC but a few months, his experience should yield a rich return for Hongkong radio. It is presumed that he will be given a reasonably free hand to exploit ideas and to develop his programmes along sound, but entertaining lines. His biggest handicap will be shortage of dollars necessary to bring more "live" shows through the microphone. He will probably be rather shocked to find that scripted programmes, outside of the BBC transmissions, are in Hongkong noticeably rare; he will be disappointed to discover that at the present time Hongkong's radio stations have a very limited range that they are "local" in the strictest sense of the word. He will also meet with a profound indifference in higher quarters to the importance of the colony's radio both as an entertainment medium and a mouthpiece. Eventually the Treasury and other top-level departments will have to face up to the future of Hongkong's broadcasting. The colony's geographical position lends importance to the quality of its radio programmes. China is a highly interested neighbour and the attention of many ears can be captured if our radio is attractive, and is being sent out on a signal strong enough for easy tuning. Part of the problem is adequate transmitters and proper frequencies. Both aspects are, apparently being tackled, but cannot be resolved immediately because of international conventions. So far as the Hongkong listener is concerned, the demand to be made in due course will be for extended broadcasting hours. In putting on a new Sunday morning religious series, bringing ZBW on the air at 11.30, the station is catching up with its pre-war policy, when services were regularly broadcast from Hongkong's churches each Sunday morning. Further expansion is called for. One of the most popular moves ZBW could make would be to introduce daily breakfast sessions with the station on the air from 7 to 10 in the morning. All such a programme requires are records and a cheerful, sounding announcer. The additional expense would be more than offset by the value of the service given to listeners and the consequent prestige gained by the station. The full potency of Hongkong's radio stations has yet to be exploited, but this can be done by a display of imagination, both administratively and financially, on the part of Government.

Dinner Dance in aid of the British Flood Relief Fund

at the
GLOUCESTER HOTEL

Tuesday, 6th May
8 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Two Orchestras Cabaret "Prizes and Surprises"

TICKETS \$15 (LIMITED TO 400)
Entire net profits to the Fund
Tables may now be booked at the hotel. Tickets on sale shortly.

TO-DAY ONLY **QUEENE** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

CHINA'S Angels . . . AMERICA'S Devils!

"FLYING TIGERS"

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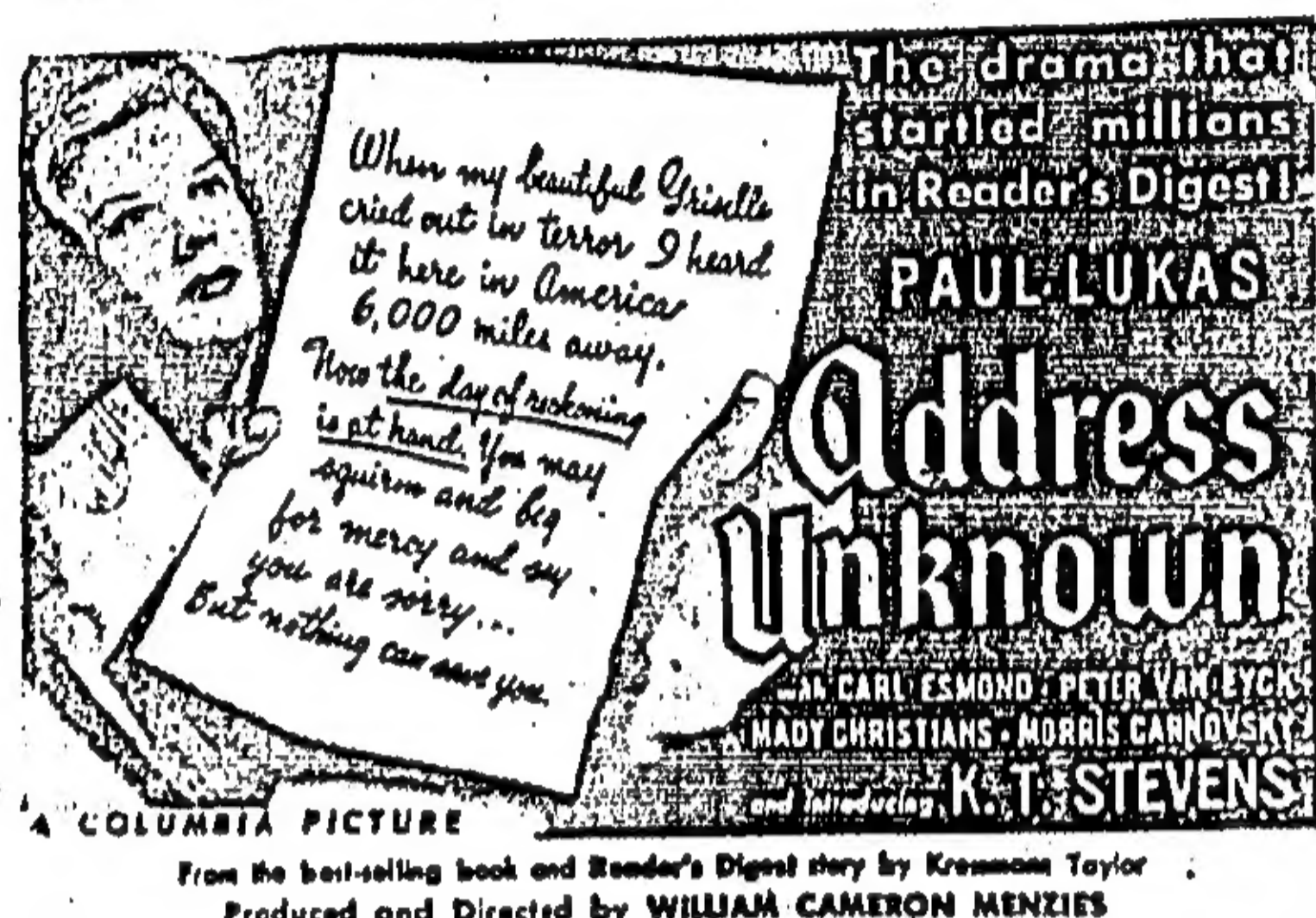
MIGHTIEST OF TARZAN THRILLERS!



LEE THEATRE

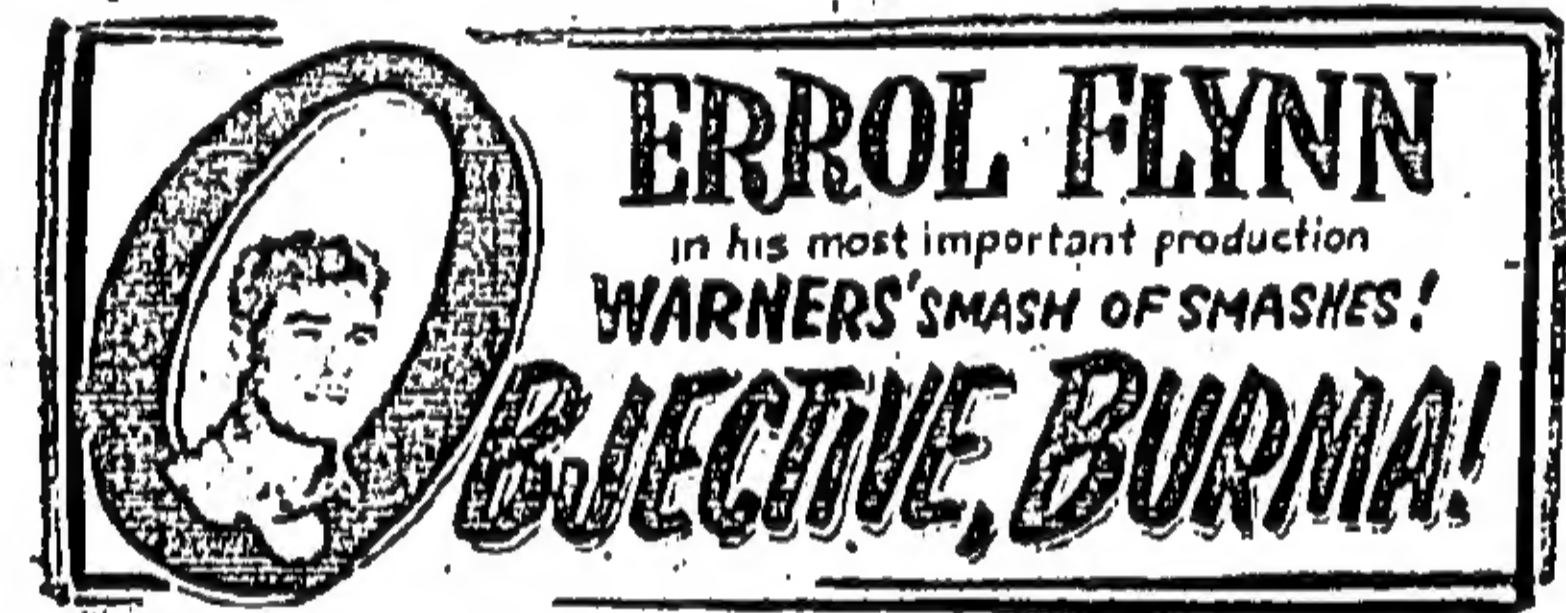
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Far Better than any other War Picture! . . . Bringing you Actual scenes and real story! . . . Great Stars?



WILLIAM PRINCE • JAMES BROWN • DICK ERDMAN
Commencing To-morrow: "ANCHORS AWEIGH"

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST!



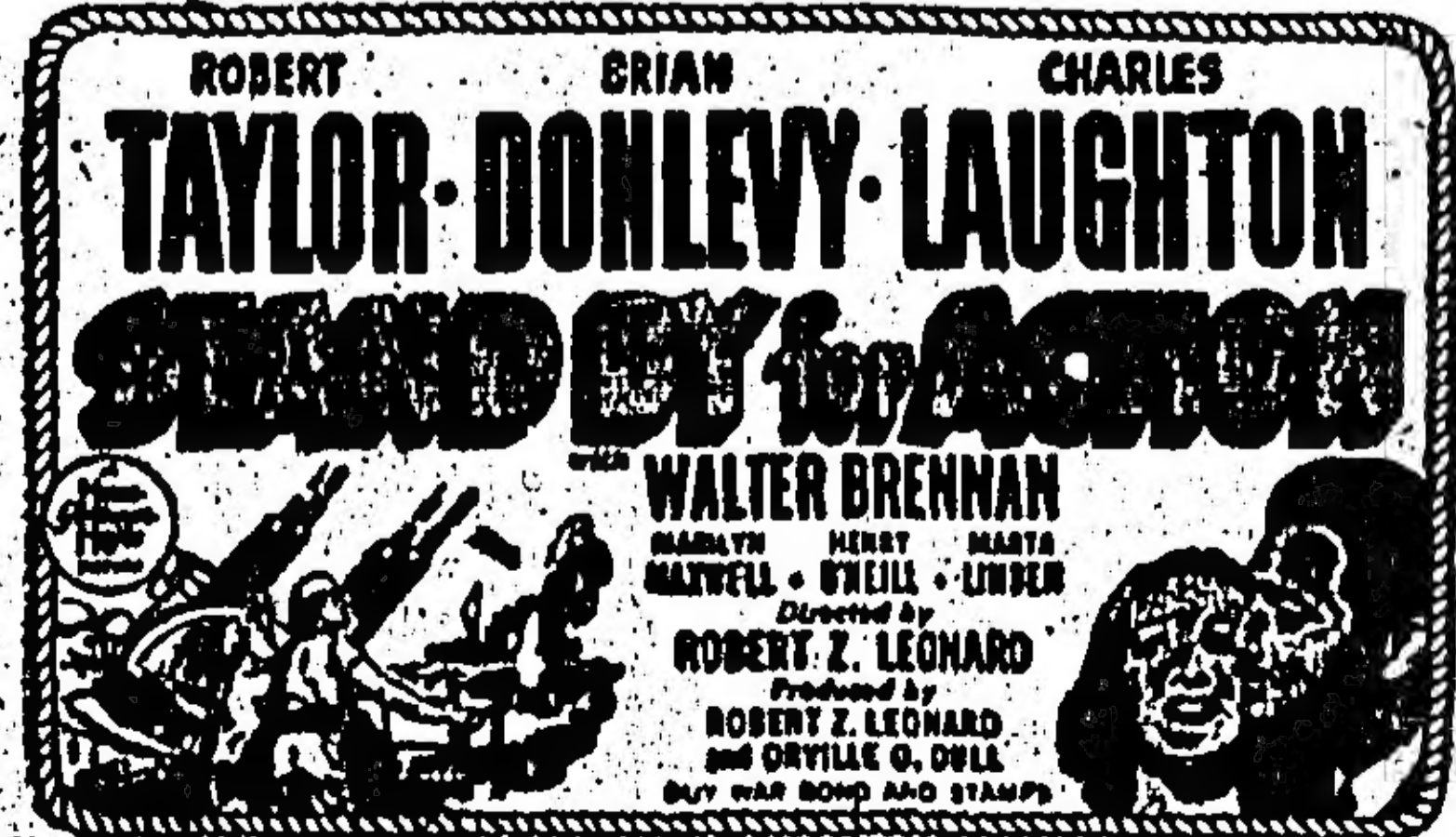
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THE KID FROM BROOKLYN

IN TECHNICOLOR!

Cathay

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
MIGHTIEST NAVAL DRAMA OF ALL TIME!



A DISPATCH FROM STALINGRAD

Out of a desert of rubble . . .

STALINGRAD, April 18. At the end of the narrow obligatory portrait of Stalin stood a youngish man in a cheap-looking blue suit. He was writing at a desk when we came in. "That," said our interpreter and guide, "is Comrade Yigoriev, Director of the Central Universal Stores."

Well, what is remarkable in that, you ask. Nothing more than this: the room was in Stalingrad. It was the room from which Field-marshal von Paulus had directed the last stand of the German army surrounded in the city which Hitler had pledged all to recapture.

The desk was the desk from which von Paulus had stood up to surrender.

And now, while the shattered building above was being rebuilt by a regiment of men and women workers, Comrade Yigoriev was using the room—intact because of the sandbags and the concrete which protected von Paulus—to supervise the rebuilding of Stalingrad's municipally owned department store, and manage from here the stores, temporarily established in another building.

Von Paulus and all that meant nothing to Yigoriev or to the buxom secretary in the

ante-room where von Paulus's signallers and adjutants had sat.

Yigoriev was interested in one thing only, getting his stores rebuilt and going again for prosperity and peace. And in that Yigoriev was typical of everyone I met in Stalingrad.

Yes, it is a good thing to get away from the Moscow Conference, with its constant recriminations, its stubborn game of grab-as-grab-can, which make you wonder whether the world will ever work out of its system the poison of German materialism.

Signal of hope

STALINGRAD, which, with El Alamein, gave the world its first great signal of hope during the war, has done it again as far as I am concerned.

It has, at the same time, provided me with a far better understanding of the Soviet case for current reparations from Germany than I have yet got from any of Mr Molotov's denunciatory phrases or the distorted agitation of the Moscow newspapers.

As we flew to Stalingrad from Moscow, I looked down at the city which, according to a geographical survey I have been studying, is among the richest agricultural land in the Soviet Union. It produces wheat, rye, sunflower seed, maize and sugar beet.

In the last 26 years, 5,000 celebrities have been filmed in a London studio that has become a . . .

MUSEUM OF MOVING PICTURE MEMORIES

AT the top of a tall building in Wardour Street, London, heart of Britain's filmland, there is a small studio—only 44 feet by 30 feet. It contains, nevertheless, everything that is to be found in a full-sized studio—sound-boom, film cameras, recording lights and other accessories. Once, the signatures of many well-known men and women were to be read on the walls, and then some unsuspecting workmen eliminated them with whitewash.

This tiny studio is one of the most famous of its kind in the world. During the last 26 years since it became the centre of recording for Pathe Pictorial, it has filmed 5,000 celebrities. There are few notable men and women connected with public life in Britain who have not visited the studio for a recording. Recently, Mr Attlee, the Prime Minister, paid it a visit as he has done many times in the past.

The studio was built originally by Mr Charles Pathe, the film pioneer who has long retired and lives at Monte Carlo. He opened it as a trade show centre in 1912 and it was called "Pathe Garden Theatre." Then after the first World War, it became a film studio which talented men and women in all ranks of life were encouraged to visit. Queen Mary was one of the earlier guests.

She had been visiting the building to see a film, and they invited her to go upstairs to the studio and be filmed. At the end of 20 minutes she was shown the results and commented on the high speed process. Also, many of these early records are no longer in existence, for they have deteriorated in the course of time, and it is only in recent years that a method has been found of preserving the celluloid. But the first celebrity spotted by the Pathe Pictorial was the famous Sarah Bernhardt, the great French actress.

The search for talent has gone on continually through the years, and many men and women now among the world's famous stars have been first introduced to the public after their filming at the studio. Charles Laughton, Madeleine Carroll, Carl Brisson, Tallulah Bankhead, Gladys Cooper and the late George Arliss made their first films at this Wardour Street studio. There was also a dear little curly-haired boy who later became the darling of all film-going mothers—Freddie Bartholomew.

Tauber the singer was first introduced to the film by this method, and not long ago the gifted Australian pianist Eileen Joyce gave a performance in the studio.

Hundreds of people in Britain who are doing odd jobs write to Pathe Pictorial and tell the directors about them. They are filmed in their

workshops, and not in the studio. Many noted men and women in the sports world have paid a visit to the studio. So have some of London's best mannequins. Miss Anne Cumming-Bell, known as "the girl with the perfect figure," was filmed as a fashion model before she married the Duke of Rutland last year.

At the end of the Japanese war two famous men appeared in the studio—Viscount Mountbatten of Burma (now Viceroy of India) and General Slim of the 14th Army. That was one of the most historical records made. General De Gaulle was another wartime visitor.

A more recent visitor to the studio has been the film actress who has achieved also success as a novelist, Rene Ray. She was filmed presenting a copy of her novel "Wraxton Manor" to Joan Dowling. Her last visit to the Pathe theatre was when she was nine years old and she saw herself on the screen in the new record Pathe News. She had entered into a local competition held to decide which child most closely resembled Jackie Coogan in "The Kid"—and she won. After that she did crowd work at a guinea a day, and in a few years was an established star of stage and screen.

The studio's cameramen have filmed so many celebrities that they can hardly remember their names. Ken Gordon has filmed well over 1,000 celebrities and Tony Ashwood has 100 to his credit.

By Kathleen Courlander

But, even in the south, where the snow had already been gone for some time, most of the land seemed to be lying fallow, and the ploughing I saw was being done by old-fashioned ox and horse drawn ploughshares. Not once did I see tractors at work.

As we flew over the old fighting area round the Don, I found not the slightest sign of an attempt at cultivation among the bomb craters.

Tanks instead of tractors, guns instead of ploughshares, have left their mark—a mark which the destruction of the Soviet Union's biggest tractor plant has made all the more difficult to eradicate.

Outside the great steel mill of the Red October factory there lies one of the most vast scrap dumps I have ever seen. War material all of it. It will all be turned into steel.

The tractor plant had been completely destroyed by the war. Yet now it produces 35 vehicles a day against 50 prewar. Today the steel mill employs 10,000 men, produces 500,000 tons of steel a year, 70 per cent of its prewar output.

But here in the tractor factory and the steel mill you can see the Soviet Union's reparations problem at its nakedest.

Almost as badly as these machines they need consumer goods to provide for the Russian workers. These, too, they want from Germany as reparations and at once.

Already in some branches of Stalingrad's industries there is a flagging of endeavour due, the authorities believe, to insufficient incentives in the form of consumer goods.

Manpower is another urgent problem both in the tractor plant and at the steel mill.

Convict labour, escorted by slit-eyed Mongol soldiers with tommy-guns, met part of this deficiency. German, Hungarian and Rumanian prisoners of war are supplying the rest.

But there were also German skilled worker prisoners in the machine shops who had been made prisoners in Germany and in Czechoslovakia when Germany capitulated, and brought from Germany to Russia about a year or 18 months ago.

One thing Stalingrad does not lack—entertainment. There is a beautiful new theatre, seven cinemas and a whole row of workers' clubs. For, as the town architect put it, "one must look after the workers' morale."

Building again

WELL, you say, Stalingrad seems pretty dreary. What is there to inspire you with hope? Well, I see hope because here is a community of 300,000 people who have created something out of devastation.

And they are building things that are going to set communities and ultimately other countries on the road to prosperity.

Who knows, if the wheat comes in time, it may settle the reparations problem yet?

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

THE continuing rumpus about the Roosevelt statue shows how wrong it is to neglect the opinions of 37,000,000 people in Britain who, every few years, suddenly become passionately interested in sculpture.

Most of the indignant writers of letters have not seen even a picture of the working model which they are cursing so loudly. My own view is that the Government should at once make it a penal offence for any artist to produce a bit of sculpture until he can show a certificate of approval, backed by the majority in at least twelve nation-wide Gallup polls and signed by at least six prominent nonentities who can swear that they had no previous knowledge of sculpture, and are therefore unprejudiced.

Potato v. Potato

(and vice versa)

[Before Mr. Justice Cocklecarrot] Mr. Tinklebury Snapdriver (for the defence): Now, Mr. Potato—Mr. Potato: Potato. Cocklecarrot (sharply): What? Mr. Potato: Potato.

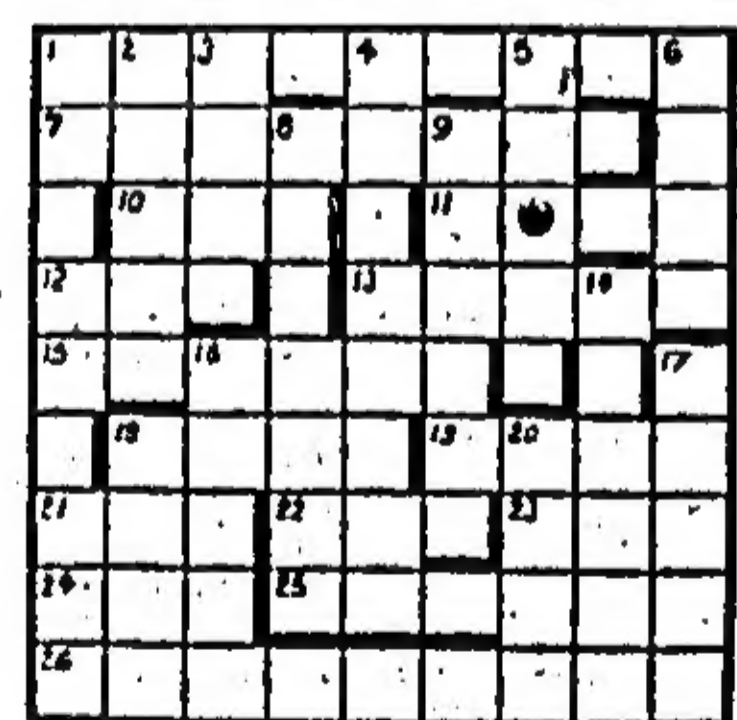
Cocklecarrot: Don't keep on saying "potato." Mr. Honeyweather Gooseboote (for the prosecution): M'lud, Mr. Potato is my client. My learned friend was addressing Mr. Potato by mistake.

Cocklecarrot (to Mr. Potato): Then you name is Potato. Mr. Potato: Potato, M'lud. Mr. Tinklebury: I am Mr. Potato M'lud. Cocklecarrot: Very good. Let's keep that clear. Proceed Mr. Snapdriver.

Legal digression

Mr. Snapdriver: Mr. Potato—that is, "Potato"—no, "Potato"—would you agree that your name is a peculiar one? Mr. Gooseboote: M'lud, I object. Cocklecarrot: Objection sustained. Let the question be struck off the rolls, or rather record. Mr. Potato: Potato is an intelligible name. Potato is pure affection. Cocklecarrot: Silence! We are not here to—here to go on like this. There are queerer names than Potato. Mr. Gooseboote: For instance? Cocklecarrot: Wobbleforth. Mr. Snapdriver: Or Toothperson. (Lunch interval.)

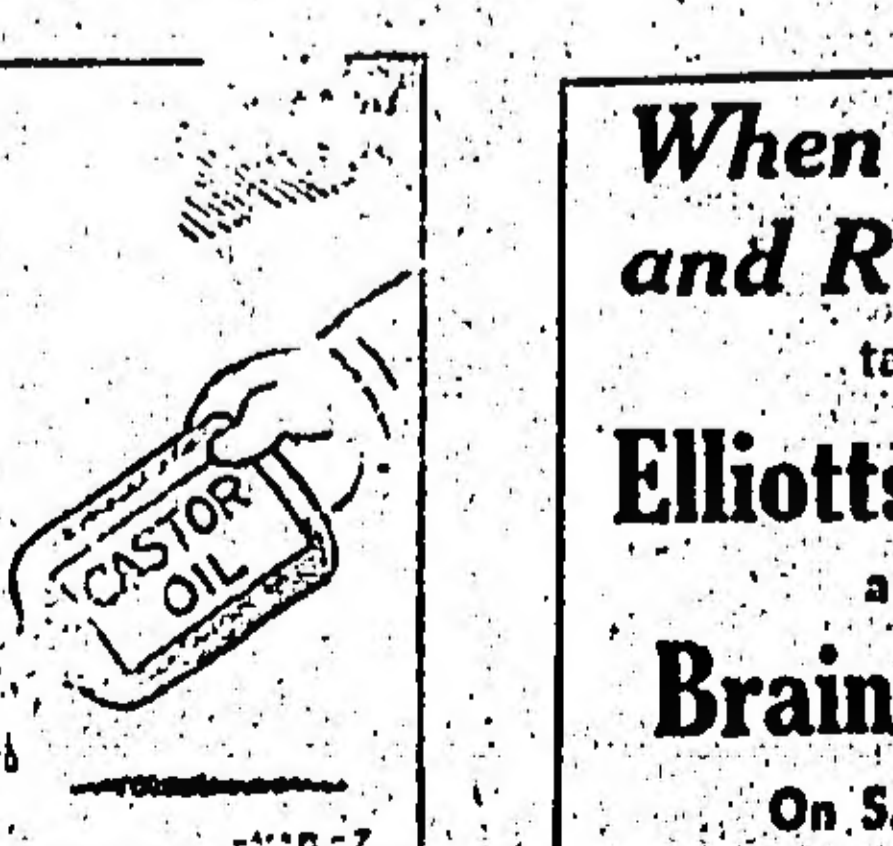
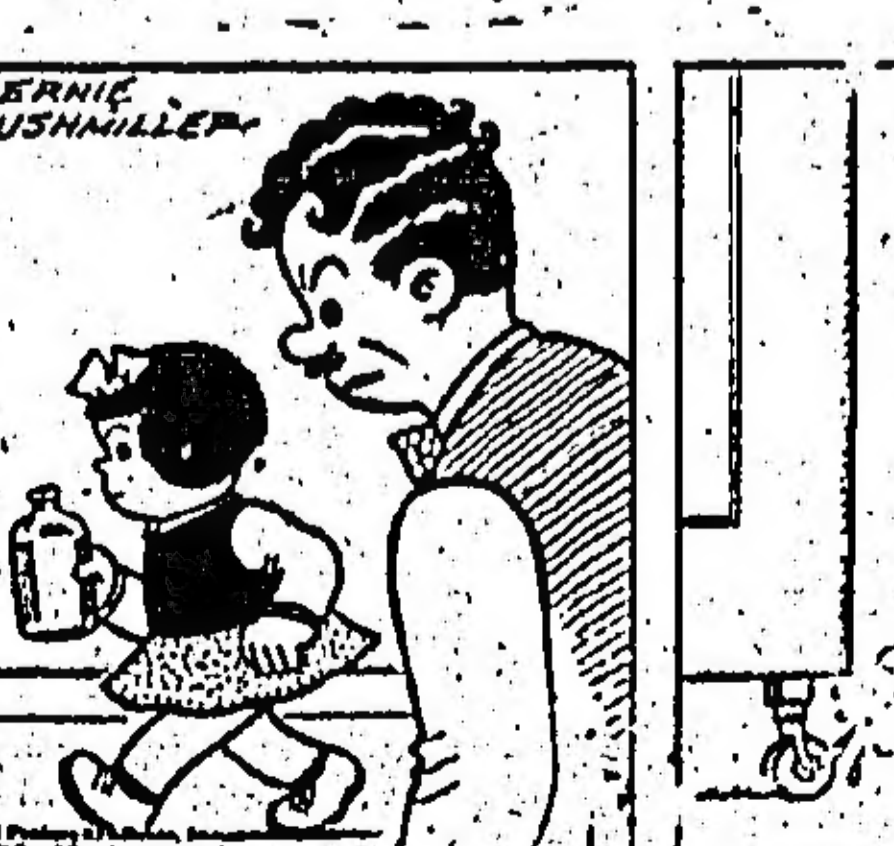
CROSSWORD



1. It obviously makes night loom brightly. (6)
2. Sometime neckwear. (8)
3. Five leave the striking place. (4)
4. Following fur it becomes a craze. (3)
5. Mogen in fairyland. (6)
6. To help to make this ancient town of Greece. (6)
7. Invitation to the trap? (4)
8. Shape. (8)
9. (6)
10. Secondhand. (4)
11. (6)
12. (6)
13. (6)
14. (6)
15. (6)
16. (6)
17. (6)
18. (6)
19. (6)
20. (6)

19. They are scarce and expensive. (4)
20. (4)
21. Maiden name. (3)
22. The beginning of any site. (3)
23. It's a habit. (6)
24. Mourn. (6)
25. He's often the cause of evening music. (6)
26. (6)
27. (6)
28. (6)
29. (6)
30. (6)
31. (6)
32. (6)
33. (6)
34. (6)
35. (6)
36. (6)
37. (6)
38. (6)
39. (6)
40. (6)

NANCY Oil for Oil's Sake



When You Feel Tired and Restless

take
Elliott's Nerve
and
Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women This Space Every Day

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Glamorous tips for the woman of forty!

GLAMOUR AND FORTY!

It's human nature to want to look your youngest, especially when you are blessed with the enthusiasm and joy of living. But the wise woman in her forties doesn't try to turn the clock back too far. She tries to look young for her age without trying to look like a "pin up" girl!

Graciousness and poise are the rightful possessions of the mature woman and they are aided and abetted by good grooming. If you are a busy woman, don't be frightened by that "good grooming" it doesn't mean long hours before your mirror.

Take your hair, for instance. Lovely hair is every woman's birthright. It's own alliveness and sheen are glamorous. Therefore, it must be kept clean and shining. A liquid conditioning shampoo will keep your hair lustrous and manageable, and it takes little time.

You can take years off your age with a simple hairdo. A fuzzy hairdo will only draw attention to little lines and wrinkles. Your hair is your best feature and to make it too elaborate would be "gilding the lily." Arrange your hair so as to draw attention away from a tendency toward heaviness of chin and jawline. Draw it up from the ears and build it out in soft waves or rolls in line with the temples.

Minute Make-up
by GABRIELLE



Face powder gives a smooth perfection to your skin. Powder is not only a beautifier but it actually protects the skin. For a quick, velvety-smooth finish, blend on your powder from the throat up. Use a clean puff or a bit of absorbent cotton. Then go over your face and throat with a powder brush. Brush the eyebrows and lashes with an oil-tipped brush. This gives you a "Powder-Perfection Technique!"

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"You never have any fights or play hockey or have any fun with us—didn't your parents ever teach you right from wrong?"

EUROPEAN SETTLERS FLEE FROM WEST SINKIANG

BY JAY MARTIN

Member of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives who has just returned from a trip to the Northwest

Since all interest about China is focussed on the struggle between the Kuomintang and the Communists, little is heard about her other political headaches. In Sinkiang, the westernmost province of China, the Chinese Government have been facing a situation that may be described as ticklish.

From time immemorial that vast province has been the hotbed of political and religious differences and its people can remember little but wars between armies, depredations by bandits, severe climatic conditions, diseases and famines. Tens of thousands of people die there every year from natural and man-made causes and yet the rest of China is hardly aware of these tragedies.

News from Sinkiang is rare for several reasons. One is that there are few people going in and coming out of the province. Others are that, except for a very few motor highways through it, communication is primitive and the military situation there prevents the export of much information. However, some news does filter out and, while most of it is regarded as travellers' tales, it is possible to piece it together and arrive at some conclusions of what is happening in that western part of Chinese Central Asia.

Settlers Flee

For the past several months groups of White Russian, Austrian and German settlers have been fleeing from west Sinkiang where conditions for them have become more and more impossible. They are fleeing from the persecutions of the Kazakhs who have been trying to succeed from the Chinese in Sinkiang and form an independent republic. Rumours reaching outside the province state that Soviet-trained Kazakhs are responsible for this agitation of the "Tartar" tribe to disassociate themselves from the Chinese authority in Sinkiang.

White Russian Used

According to some of the refugees who have succeeded in reaching

DEMAND FOR GOLD WILL KEEP UP

The average man prefers gold for his money and the day is coming when he can demand and get the precious metal in exchange for paper currency, a mining expert from Africa believes.

This expert, Mr. Peter M. Anderson of Johannesburg, said the demand for gold is growing and that it is sure to make a comeback. He spoke before a group of experts and scientists attending a world conference on mineral resources in conjunction with the 75th anniversary meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

He ridiculed the prophets who have held that gold has outlived its days. Instead, he said, more and more gold will be mined and "gradually and inevitably" it will again take its place as the number one choice for monetary exchange—particularly so for international exchange.

Theories Said Wrong

Of course, the world does not have enough gold for everyone to go around with his pockets jingling with coins. Mr. Anderson pointed out. He said, however, "that the right to own gold and to convert paper money into gold will be revived."

He recalled that some of the "prophets" have "called it a joke that metal should be dug up at heavy cost in Africa and elsewhere and shipped to the United States only to go underground again at Fort Knox."

Others have claimed, "he said, "that all the gold in the world could be sunk in the ocean without anyone being the poorer."

These theories are all wrong, he insisted.

He recalled that wherever the public has been allowed to buy gold, the demand has proved impressively strong. He cited such countries as India, Palestine, Mexico and Brazil.

Mr. Anderson also pointed out that in the United States, the use of gold in the arts has "soared in recent years." He said figures showed that in 1943 the American Government released 2,400,000 ounces of new gold to industry and the arts.

Distrust Of Paper

"This increased demand for arts is in part no doubt a response to property of the United States," he said, "but it also arises from the essentially monetary desire to put aside against hard times something which is not subject to government whims and caprices."

He said distrust of "fiat" money—paper currency—and other paper obligations of government was growing throughout the world. Gold, he insisted, is what the people want to back up their money.

Mr. Anderson predicted that new gold will be added to the world's stock at between two and three percent per year for the rest of this century.—United Press.

Lanchow, some White Russian refugees have taken service with the rebelling Kazakhs and these same men have now returned to ill administrative posts as police officers and civil officials. The settlers fear this group more than the Kazakhs and their return to their former place of residence has hastened the exodus of the white settlers in Sinkiang.

Most of these refugees are from ill, but there are others from Urumchi and Hami who have left before it is too late for them to do so. All have stories of harrowing experiences to tell, but all agree that they have been well, and often courteously treated by Chinese officials along the way.

Those who came from ill reported that most of their personal belongings were confiscated by the Kazakhs at a point some 200 kilometres from Urumchi, where all Chinese authority seems to end. Many children belonging to the families were reported to have died of cold and starvation during the long journey to Lanchow.

Some of the families sought to prevent their baggage from being seized by strapping ham and bacon to the outside of their boxes in the hope that the Kazakhs, who are Moslems by religion, would not touch these articles. This trick worked for a time, but before long the Kazakhs were seizing everything whether it had been contaminated by swine meat or not.

Leave Lanchow

Some of the refugees, especially those who had come out earlier, have already succeeded in leaving Lanchow. For example, a group of German Mennonites were fortunate in being aided to Kailang, in Honan, where they are now settled. At present there are in Lanchow a group of 40 families who are living together in a Chinese compound, waiting for the day when they will have saved enough funds to bring them to Shanghai. Their condition is pitiful, for most of them have lost everything they possessed in Sinkiang. In this community only four persons are able to speak Chinese and only the head of one family understands any English, a language that he has not spoken for 15 years.

The refugees are trying to support themselves by selling dried fruits, sculptures and other home-made articles in the streets of Lanchow. Some of their women have obtained jobs as kindergartens, and some as tailors or hiring out as servants to Chinese families. Both the Catholic and the China Inland missions are giving whatever assistance they can to these refugees, but their aid is limited to only such funds as a mission can spare for this charitable work.

For several years now the number of foreigners excluding the settler, who have lived in Sinkiang can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Since Peter Fleming trekked across this province several years ago, there has been only one other foreign journalist to enter this forbidding area. This was Miss Barbara Stevens, formerly of OWI, who entered Sinkiang early this year and was planning to get to Kashgar where she had hoped to reach Kashmir through the Suget Pass in the Karakoram Range. Both the British and the Americans maintain consulates at Urumchi.

The Chinese Government has been pouring troops into Sinkiang for many months in an effort to control the situation there, but the present civil war is diverting more troops which might be sent to the Northwest to other parts. Since the Communists surrendered their "old eagle's nest" of Kwantung Nationalist armies have built a living wall from Sian through Lanchow to the north-eastern border of Kansu.

SPECULATION ON NEXT U.S. ENVOY TO P.I.

With the anticipated arrival in Washington this week of both General Jonathan Wainwright and Mr. Paul V. McNutt, speculation is running high on who will be the next United States Ambassador to the Philippines.

A United Press survey of U.S. politicians and Filipino sources reveals that the names most frequently mentioned to replace Mr. McNutt, in addition to General Wainwright, are the Budget Bureau official, Mr. J. Weldon Jones, former New York Senator James M. Mead, and Under-Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman.

However, many informed sources said neither President Truman nor General Marshall has given much thought to Mr. McNutt's successor since the Ambassador has not yet formally resigned. They also said there is growing support for two present incumbent politician figures, former Oklahoma Governor Robert S. Kerr and former Kentucky Congressman Emmet O'Neal.

It is pointed out that General Marshall is becoming more sensitive about appointing military men to ambassadorial posts, and this point is against Gen. Wainwright. Mr. Truman also objects to a military man.



Caught A Walking Sea Monster

If Capt. Bill Atkins had gone home and told his Brooklyn neighbours about encountering a sea monster, they probably would not have believed him, being the sceptical Brooklynites they are. But he took the thing home with him.

The neighbours gazed in amazement. It was a fish four and a half feet long, weighing 70 pounds, with four horns, five rows of vicious teeth in a mouth the size of a football, a horrible wrinkled skin, flippers like a seal, two feet each equipped with five toes, an antenna a foot long protruding from its forehead, and baleful green eyes.

Captain Atkins' fish story, authenticated by the catch itself, began when he took out his 54-foot cruiser, Marion C., which he uses as a charter fishing boat here.

Arriving off Ambrose Light, he saw other fishermen hauling in cod, and he dropped anchor. Four hours later he and his temporary mate, whom he could identify only as "Harry", had caught eight cod and were preparing to call it a day when there was a heavy tug on one of the lines. They heaved on it and finally the fish at the other end gave way. When it leaped into view, Harry broke away and put as much distance as the boat allowed between himself and the fish.

Got Harry Scared

But Atkins took a two-by-four, slugged the monster over the head and hauled him aboard. Harry came back and stood there in horror, examining the capture. The fish shook off the effect of the two-by-fours, looked up at the men and began walking slowly across the deck toward him. Harry went away again. Atkins was made of sterner stuff. He picked up a hammer and slugged the monster again. It went down and the captain got his ship underway for shore.

Back in Brooklyn, he tied the fish to the front fender of his automobile and went from fish market to fish market trying to find out what he had caught. No one knew.

An ichthyologist at the American Museum of Natural History finally identified it. The marine nightmare, he said, was known as the "angler fish," or the "goosefish," or the "fish-frog," although its official name is "Lophius piscatorius."

The expert said that one of its most interesting characteristics is that it seldom swims but walks on the bottom of the ocean, waving its antennae to attract other fish. When it walked across the boat deck, Atkins did not know of that characteristic—and neither did Harry, who, however, after the boat docked showed no further interest in learning anything at all about the monster.—United Press.

Viet Namh Give IRC Facilities

Charles Aeschliman, delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross to Southeast Asia, has reported that the Viet Namh authorities have granted him freedom of movement in that area, and that he was investigating the possibilities of applying articles of the Geneva Convention in connection with hostilities in Indo-China.—Associated Press.

Rupert & the New Pat—43



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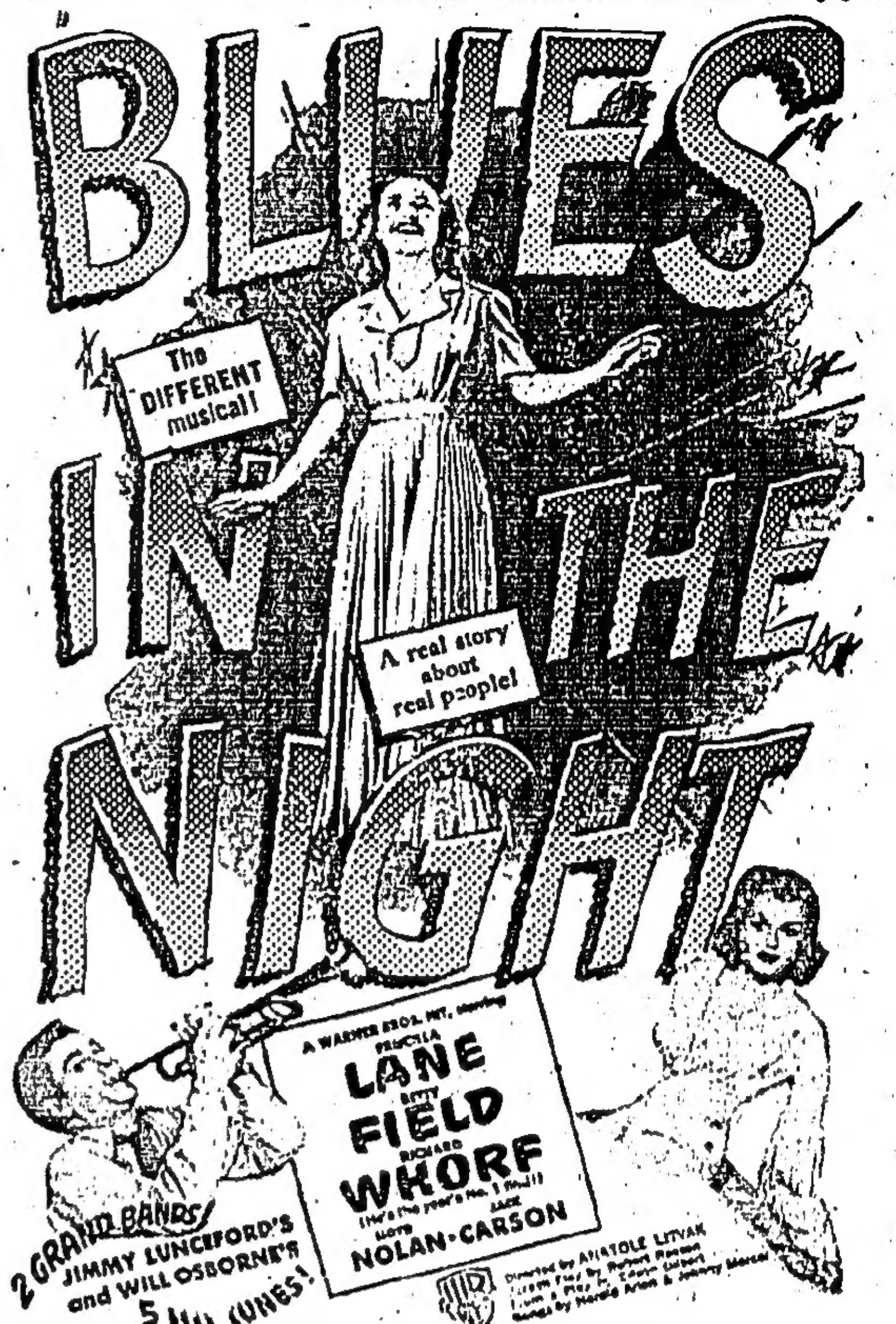
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CENTRAL: Extra Performance at 12.30 P.M.

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One of the Swiftest Entertainments of the Day!



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THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY

AT 2.30, 5.00 AND 7.00 P.M.



LEOPOLD NOW LIVES QUIETLY NEAR GENEVA

The King of Belgium and his wife have settled down to their life on the shores of Lake Geneva and, much to their satisfaction, the local population has got used to their presence, so that curious crowds no longer besiege the King's garden walls.

Leopold sometimes goes to Geneva without being recognised, and his wife, too, has several times visited the big shops of the city without attracting any attention.

Before the snow covered the ground, Leopold often rose as early as 7 a.m. to go to the golf course at Onex. Another one of Leopold's hobbies is driving. He often drives one of his Buicks into the country on long trips—usually on his own.

He is fond of winter sports too, and recently visited Arosa to join in the Swiss national sport—skiing.

The King's sons, Crown Prince Baudouin and Albert, Prince of Liege, are away at a boarding school between Geneva and Lausanne, while the Princess Josephine Charlotte is at a high school for girls, where her kindness and vivacity have made her many friends, who include children of ordinary Swiss citizens.

NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST, H.K. TELEGRAPH.

NOTICE

China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., Mr. Alexander Douglas. Learmonth has this day been appointed Secretary of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
S. M. CHURN,
Chairman & Managing Director,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1947.

WANTED TO BUY

40 CENTIMETERS telephone lens for Leica. Replies to Box 576, "S. C. M. Post."

Growing Chinese Fear That Japan Will Rise Again With U.S. Help

BY ANTHONY ULLSTEIN
United Press Staff Correspondent

Peiping, Apr. 30.

Dark fears that Japan will rise again are slowly taking shape behind the contours of China in turmoil. Anxiety over the possibility that Japan may outstrip China in the political and economic fields finds similar expression from Peiping in the north to Canton in the south.

INTER-LEAGUE FOOTBALL

London, Apr. 30.

Two inter-league football matches were played in Ireland today, the Scottish League beating the Irish League by seven goals to four in Belfast, while the English League beat the League of Ireland by three goals to one in Dublin.

The feature of the Belfast game was five goals from Flavel, the Scottish centre-forward. The Scots were two goals behind early in the first half, but Flavel scored three in rapid succession.

The Scottish League's last two goals came in the last five minutes against a defence which cracked. The English League gained a first half advantage in Dublin, scoring twice without reply before the interval.

At times the Englishmen played the Irishmen to a standstill, errors in front of the goal preventing a heavier score.

Stan Matthews centred perfectly for Stubbins to head the first goal and Hagan got the second. The third goal came two minutes after the restart, but halfway through the period Kelly scored Ireland's only goal from a penalty for hands.

Kentish Cup Draw
At Aldershot, nearly 4,000 spectators saw the British Army and Belgian Army draw their soccer match, each side scoring once.

The early play included very few shots from either side which looked like scoring, the British particularly missing chances.

Lowrie put the Englishmen in front after seven minutes following a free kick, but three minutes later Antonneau equalised from a free kick taken 35 yards from goal.

Thereafter, the forward play deteriorated again and there was no further scoring.

This was the third match for the Kentish Cup, and all matches have been drawn, earlier Belgium and France sharing two goals, while England and France drew two-all.

S. AFRICANS' GOOD START

London, May 1.

The South African cricketers made an impressive start to their tour getting Worcestershire out for 202 and scoring 50 for one wicket at Worcester on Wednesday.

In a bitterly cold wind, interspersed with showers, the South Africans who probably would have preferred to be sitting around a fire, made several fielding errors but they played well enough to suggest that they will be a hot proposition when the sun gets on their backs.

Athol Rowan, a slow left arm off spinner took five Worcestershire wickets for 59 runs and the county who lost their first six wickets for 67 would have been in a sorry mess but for a fighting knock of 79 from Bird who received solid support from tallenders Jenkins and Yarnold. Bird, an amateur, drove and cut splendidly.

Battling between showers which unsettled them, the South Africans lost Bruce Mitchell very cheaply but Ken Viljoen and Dyer, a batsman new to English conditions, batted steadily until rain again stopped cricket for the day. Viljoen brought off some delightful square cuts.—Associated Press.

HARDCOURT TENNIS

Bournemouth, England, Apr. 30.

Five foreign invaders of the British hard courts tennis tournament barged into the quarter finals of the men's singles competition today.

The South Africans E. W. Sturges and E. L. Fannin scored easily over southpaw Hedley Baxter and Don Butler, Davis Cup candidates.

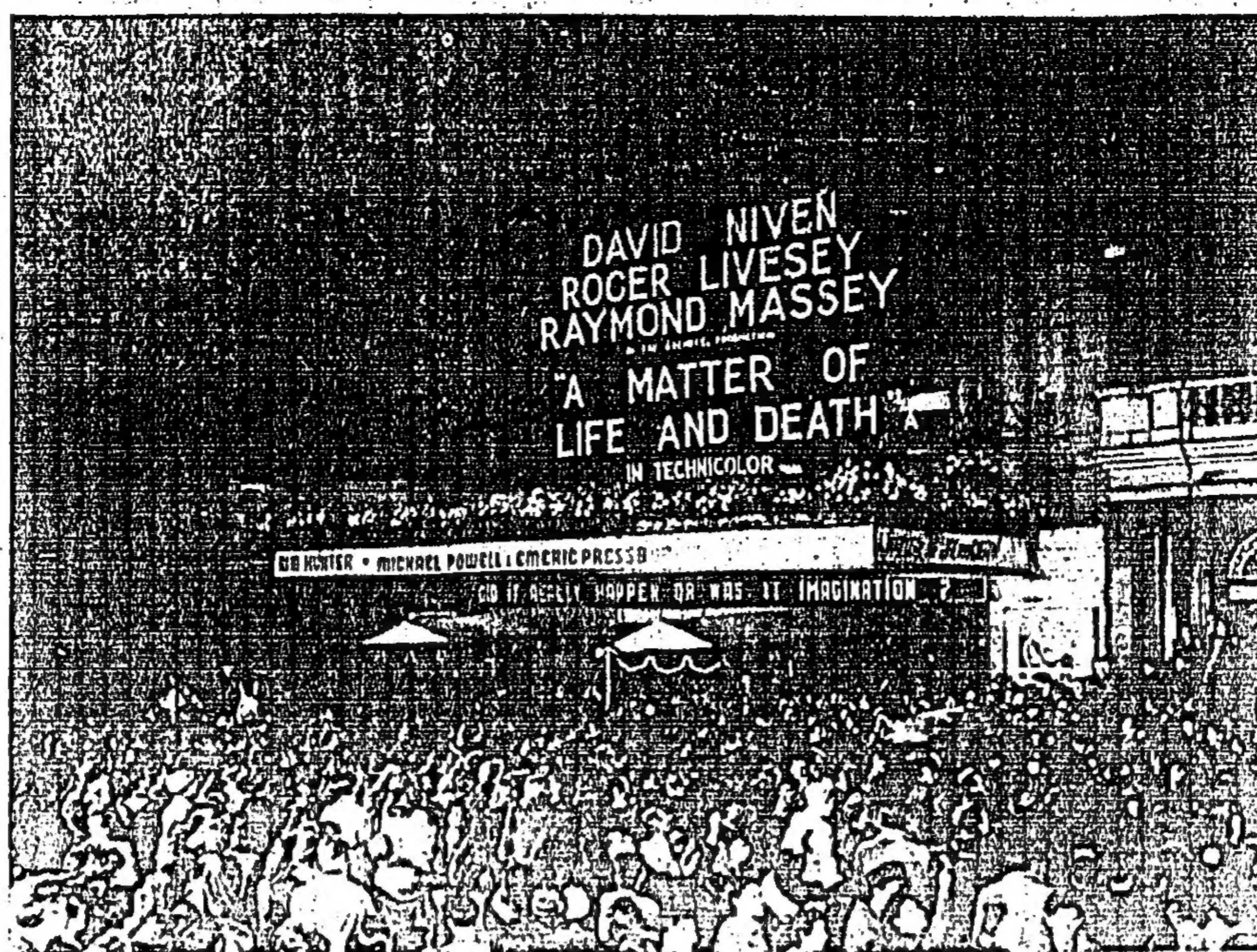
The defending titles, Jack Harper of Australia beat England's F. Wallis 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. Ignacy Tieczyński of Poland beat B. G. Farquharson of South Africa 6-4, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2 and Indian Aumant Misra defeated R. Hoare of England, 6-1, 6-1, 9-7.

The three surviving British players were Tony Mottram, A. E. Rawlings and H. Walton.

In the women's singles, Australian Mrs Nancy Bolton entered the semi-finals. Mrs Bolton has not dropped a set at home in three years and took less than 30 minutes to defeat the English Wightman Cup player Mrs Mary Hailford 6-1, 6-3.

Others advancing were Mrs Kay Stammers Menzies and Mrs E. A. Middleton of Britain, Mrs H. C. Hopman of Australia and Mrs. Mary Muller and Mrs S. P. Summers of South Africa.—United Press.

Film Premiere In Aid Of Flood Relief Fund



Picture shows part of the crowd outside the Empire Theatre, Leicester Square, on the occasion of the Command Performance of the film, "A Matter of Life and Death," which will have its gala premiere in Hongkong tonight at the King's Theatre. Tonight's showing will be in aid of the British Flood Relief Fund. The picture, filmed in the new chromatic technicolor, is based upon an unusual story about an RAF man's escape from death and his will to live and love.

TURKEY TO DEVOTE ENTIRE U.S. AID TO PROP DEFENCE

Ankara, Apr. 30.

Although the exact amount of United States aid to Turkey is not yet known, authoritative and official sources are generally agreed that the whole amount will most likely be used for national defence.

Nevertheless, American aid will result in a general economic uplift throughout Turkey since the term "national defence" covers communications, building and repairing of highways, airfields, harbour installations and port facilities.

Turkey's armed forces are not pegged at any given number, but they have never been allowed to fall lower

than between approximately 750,000 and 800,000 men. It has been stated that three-quarters of Turkey's budget is being spent on the maintenance of the Turkish armed forces in Thrace, along the Russian and northern Persian borders, and in the Straits.

Main Headache

Turkey's main headache is the modernising and complete motorisation of her army. Faced with the handicap of inadequate equipment, the Turks appear to be trying to make up for this by weight of numbers.

Official sources point out that if the army could be properly equipped the size of the armed forces could be reduced and a certain percentage of manpower would become available for other purposes. It is also pointed out that the lightening of the load on the Turkish budget of the upkeep of the army would contribute toward a speedier realisation of the plans for the economic and industrial rehabilitation of the country.

Differences of opinion on domestic politics between the Turkish political parties centre around the economic difficulties as much as around what the opposition calls anti-democratic laws. There is no doubt that even the middle classes in Turkey today are finding it extremely difficult to make both ends meet.

According to the latest available statistics, the cost of living has gone up an average of 330 percent in comparison with 1938. Food has increased 400 percent and clothing 540 percent.

Economic Influence

In consequence, President Truman's offer of aid has pleased the Turks no less from the viewpoint of its being able to exert a beneficial influence on the internal economy of the country as from the viewpoint of the moral support which it indicates.

The Communists are alone in being opposed to the offer. Communism has never been a powerful political influence in Turkey. In recent

ROYAL PARTY SEE RELICS OF NAPOLEON

London, May 1.

For the first time in history, the British Royal Family visited St Helena and toured the house in which Napoleon lived in exile from 1815 to 1821, said the Exchange Telegraph in a cable from HMS Vanguard on Wednesday.

After a welcome by the acting Governor, Lt-Col F. E. Gilpin, the Royal party climbed the twisting roads from the little capital of Jamestown until they reached Longwood House, now fast falling into decay.

This being French soil, the house and grounds having been made over to the French Government in 1859, the tricolour flew from the flagstaff of the house.

The King, Queen and the two Princesses walked through the garden where the Emperor had once strolled during his last years.

They signed the visitors' book in the room where he died, and saw among the remaining relics two great globes and an old billiard table. They also saw a replica of the bed in which he died.—Associated Press.

YARD HUNTS FOR GUNMEN

London, Apr. 30.

Scotland Yard was combing London's underworld today for three gangsters who raided a jeweller's shop in the West End yesterday afternoon and killed a man trying to prevent their escape.

The police took the unusual course today of appealing to the underworld in London to come forward and tell what they know about these gunmen. There has been an increasing number of hold-ups in London recently and it is believed that several well-armed gangs are operating in the heart of London.

One suggestion current here today was that the latest outrage was committed by men who belong to a "guns for hire" gang of about 20 desperate individuals who are always ready to be hired by a leader for an armed raid.

It is believed that army deserters form the bulk of these gangs. Detectives, meanwhile, were today visiting night clubs and lodging houses and loiterers in the street were questioned.—Reuter.

Charles Stowe In Form

Ganton, Apr. 30.

Husky Charles Stowe, former coal miner and currently one of the strong hopes for the British Walker Cup team, won two and one victories in the second and third matches of the England amateur golf tournament today.

Stowe, who was a Walker Cupper in the successful 1938 British team, defeated M. W. Budd and the former Cheshire champion, J. B. Fisher, driving a steady strong ball through fierce winds and lashing rains.

Other strong Walker Cup bets, Ken Thom and Gerald Micklen, scored easy third round victories. But James Rothwell, six-foot, 40-year-old Lancashire player who was the newest Walker Cup hope, met defeat in the third round after winning this morning.

Rothwell potted one drive 330 yards with the windwind, but his long slug was too scatter-shot and he fell three and two to B. M. Wishart in the afternoon round.

Other survivors were Eric Fiddian and the defending titlist, Ian Patay.—United Press.

RUGBY RESULTS

London, Apr. 30.

Today's rugby league results were: Featherstone Rovers 5 Huddersfield 8.

Batley 20 Keighley 10.—Reuter.

Advocates Atom Control Agreement With Russia

London, Apr. 30.

Dr Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, asked the Government in the House of Lords today to do everything possible to reach an agreement with Russia on the control of atomic energy.

Dr Garbett joined Lord Cawell, Director of the Royal Air Force's Physical Laboratory, in warning that discovery of more powerful and destructive atomic bombs might lead to the end of civilisation.

Both endorsed the American plan for international control of atomic energy.

Dr Garbett said that while Britain might feel content that the atomic bomb should remain the monopoly of the United States, Russia did not. "Sooner or later," he said, "the bomb will pass into the possession of other nations. The psychological effect on the peoples of the world will be very great. They will feel hanging over them the shadow of doom."

Castles In The Sand

"All our planning for the future will come to naught unless this matter is dealt with. We are building castles in the sand which will be swept away with the atomic bomb's first blast."

Lord Cherwell said the plan to destroy all existing bombs was inadequate and unrealistic.

"It means that everyone would be put on an equality so that everyone would be tempted to start making bombs," he said.

Viscount Samuel said there should be some international force empowered to use the atom bomb as a last resort against those who were preparing to use it for war.

Lord Russell said Russia's opposition to the American control plan was "madness."

Viscount Addison, replying for the Government, said: "We must put the

whole of our faith and effort into developing the organisation of the United Nations to the utmost extent."—United Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Shanghai, Hongkong, Swatow (Sea) 2 p.m.
Kobe, Yokohama, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 4 p.m.
Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Shanghai & Peking (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy (Sea) 3 p.m.

Manila P.I. (Air) 10 a.m.
Shanghai, Saigon (Sea) 10 a.m.
Tientsin & Peking (Sea) 2 p.m.
Kobe, Yokohama, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 4 p.m.

Canton (Train) 4 p.m.
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York and Canada (Air) 3.30 p.m.

Saigon and Paris (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Chungking, Canton, Hanoi and Kanton (Air) 3.30 p.m.

Bangkok, Sandakan, B.N.B., Swatow, Amoy, Straits, Colombo and Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.

Shanghai, Straits and Egypt (Sea) 2 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Saigon, Basra, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m.

Saigon, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg and Cairo (Air) 3.30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m., and 630 to 11.00 p.m., and also on 552 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.20 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m.

11.15: Studio: Children's Hour: 6.30 With George Gerwin: 7 "Silver Jewellery" Songs and Music of the River: 7.30 Studio: Andy Haidgo & His Sextet with Lorna (Vocal): 8 London: 8.15 World News: 8.10 London: 8.15 Home News from Britain: 8.15 London: 8.15 Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Band: 8.30 Studio: Record Review: A Review of the latest records received by ZBW arranged & Presented by Nicki Lorraine: 9 Studio: Vocal Recital by Harry Talbot (Baritone) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown: 9.30 London: 9.30 Studio: 9.45 Alfredo Campanella and His Violin: 10 London: 10.15 News: 10.15 The Don Cosack Choir: 10.25 Bachmann: Concerto No. 3 in D Minor, Op. 30 Rachmanninoff (Piano) with the Philadelphia Orchestra: 11 Close-down.

Printed and published by Frederick Percy Franklin for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

GALA PREMIERE ★ KINGS ★ 9.30 P.M. TO-DAY

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H.E. the Governor SIR MARK YOUNG, G.C.M.G.
Entire Proceeds in Aid of the British Flood Relief Fund

J. ARTHUR RANK presents:

THE ROYAL COMMAND PERFORMANCE PICTURE



"A MATTER OF LIFE & DEATH"

WITH

DAVID NIVEN * KIM HUNTER

RAYMOND MASSEY

ROGER LIVESEY

IN TECHNICOLOR

Written, Produced & Directed by

Emmerich Pressburger & Michael

Powell.

Released by EAGLE-LION.

AND this is what the New York Times Said:

"Had You Harked you would have heard the herald angels singing an appropriate psalm of joy over a wonderful new British picture 'A Matter of Life & Death.' And if you will listen now to this reviewer you will hear that the delicate charm, the adult humour and visual virtuosity of this film render it indisputably the best of a batch of Christmas holiday shows. If you wished to be literal about it, you might call it romantic fantasy with psychological tie-ins. But literally is not the way to take this deliciously sophisticated frolic in imagination's realm. For this is a fluid contemplation of a man's odd experiences in two worlds, one the world of the living and the other the world of his fantasies, which in this particular instance happens to be the great beyond. We haven't space to say more than: 'See A Matter of Life & Death. It's a Delight!'"

ALSO Band of the 2nd. Batt. West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales Own) (By Kind Permission of H.E. the General Officer Commanding, H.K.)

